

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—The Victim—Forty Wives.

LUTHER LUTHER'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 78 and 79 Broadway.—Don Quixote, the Don Quixote of the Theatre.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Victim.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—Sings the songs of the opera house.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL, on Broadway, between Nassau and Duane streets.—The Victim.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway, opposite Macmillan Hotel.—The Victim.

THE NEW CARLETON.

ROULETTE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—The Victim.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 62 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 75 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.—Open every day and evening this week.—New Collection of Water Colors and Historical Portraits. Free to the public.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.—Exhibitions of Paintings, &c.

FINE ARTS INSTITUTE, 625 Broadway.—Kelllogg's Great Painting of the Oriental Palace—After the Battle.

HOPE CHAPLIN, 720 Broadway.—Corbin's Illustrated Tour of Scotland.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock on Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented for a constitutional amendment prohibiting civil distinctions on account of color, that additional guarantees shall be required by the rebellious States for their return to their former status, for an international copyright law and increase of army officers' pay, to increase the duty on wool importations, and from former slaves of George Washington Parke Custis for a slice of the Arlington estate. The House amendments to the bill establishing a national home for disabled soldiers were concurred in, and the measure now only needs the President's signature to render it a law. The bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs was called up, and, after some discussion, passed. A bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties was introduced, read and referred to the Military Committee. The preamble and resolution introduced during last week by Mr. Sumner, entering the protest of the nation against the transportation of convicts by the authorities of European countries, of convicted criminals, was adopted after an earnest debate.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a statement of the summit levels and distances of the various proposed lines for canals and railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific, their relative merits for the construction of a ship canal, and other information in reference thereto. The House joint resolution for a final close of the present session in May was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the House of Representatives there were referred to the Reconstruction Committee resolutions relative to the rebellious States introduced by Mr. Ashley last week, and also three others, offered by different members, stipulating new conditions for the admittance of the Southern members and proposing two amendments to the constitution. A resolution for a final adjournment of the session on one of the Thursdays of May next, leaving the precise day blank, was adopted by a vote of eighty to sixty-four. Several other resolutions, not of general interest, some of which were adopted, were introduced. The Military Committee were instructed to report at an early day a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors. Resolutions declaring that it is unwise, in consideration of our own heavy military debt, to complicate our affairs by our own financial assistance to other countries, and that our government cannot guarantee the payment of the Mexican loan, were introduced by Mr. Dawson, democrat, of Pennsylvania, and, after a short discussion, laid over. Bills were introduced to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the loyal settlers on the public domain and to enable the State of California to reclaim her waste lands. Mr. Hooper introduced a bill as a substitute for the Loan bill which was defeated last week. The defeated Loan bill itself again came up on a motion to lay on the table a motion previously made to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated. The motion to lay on the table failed, there being seventy-eight in the negative against seventy in the affirmative, and then a long debate on the bill followed, occupying a large portion of both the day and evening sessions. Finally the motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the bill was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, without instructions.

THE PENIANS.

The anti-Fenian fever in Canada, which was temporarily allayed by the peaceable celebration of St. Patrick's Day, broke out afresh and with great violence on Sunday night, under the influence of rumors picturing General Sweeny, with a large force, both at Detroit and Niagara, ready to cross the Rubicon. In Toronto the alarm was great, the troops being under arms all night, engines to transport them to any required point being kept fired up, and everything being held in readiness to keep an attack. The Fenians certainly mean business, and that little hindrance to their plans is to be hoped for from the United States government, said it was to become the United States of Canada. Troops are still moving towards the frontier from various points, and the organization of new companies continues. A plot to blow up the Toronto drill shed, with the volunteers in them, is reported to have been discovered. The invasion excitement has spread to Nova Scotia, where a proclamation calling out the militia has been issued, and military preparations were yesterday being pushed forward with vigor.

The Fenians, though no Fenians in arms have yet been seen on the border, they are understood to be working energetically, though very quietly and mysteriously, on the side of St. In this city the Central Council at Union Square were in secret session all through yesterday, but nothing of their proceedings was given to the public. The funds and rifles are still flowing in both here and at the Sweeney headquarters, and it is rumored that some important features are now in process of development.

MEXICO.

The letters of our Vera Cruz, Havana and Brownsville correspondents, published this morning, present a comprehensive picture of the present situation of affairs in Mexico, and show that the promised imperial position of the country is as far as ever from realization, and that the republicans still maintain the contest with the invaders in nearly all sections with stubbornness and energy. Not the slightest indication of the intention of the French to withdraw is yet apparent. Several additional fights are recorded. The victory of General Mendez over the republicans in Michoacan is claimed to have been far more important than at first reported, and the armywards

had a brilliant reception at Morelia in honor thereof. Mendez himself says that he fought the battle of several chiefs combined, that he had a hard battle, and that his own losses were severe. Confirmation is furnished of our previous advice by way of the Rio Grande regarding the critical position of the imperialists at Tampico. The republicans were threatening the town, being in force within twenty miles of it. In the Pacific States the imperialists were still confined to a few ports, the republicans attacking the garrison of Mazatlan, and three companies within five weeks. Mr. Llanos, Maximilian's Minister of Colonization, had left for England, and it was rumored that he had been sent to avoid giving further offense to the United States. One of the Belgian envoys sent over to condole with the Emperor Carlotta was shot and killed, while en route from the capital to Vera Cruz, by guerrillas, who attacked the stage in which he was riding. M. Saillard, Napoleon's envoy, had left on his return to France.

Our latest Brownsville despatches of the 10th inst. state that the imperialists in Mexico were organizing for a vigorous campaign west of the Sierra Madre. Their force numbers six thousand men. One column had already left Monterey to march directly on Matamoros, a second was soon to commence operations from Monterey to Piedras Negras, while a third was to move on the Victoria, San Fernando and Matamoros line. The intention was to strike the different bands of republicans simultaneously, to defeat and disperse them, open up communication between the Rio Grande and the interior of the country, and to revive commercial relations. Garrisons were to be placed at eligible points on the various roads, and such arrangements were to be made as would, the imperialists fondly anticipated, render the country open and peaceful.

EUROPE.

The Montreal Company's steamship Peruvian arrived at Portland yesterday, with two days later advices from Europe.

The long threatened outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Prussia on the subject of the partition of the duchies wrested from Denmark has at last reached a point. Prussia has despatched a peremptory note to Austria which leaves the latter power no alternative but either to fight or to submit to most humiliating concessions. The French Chambers also have taken up a significant attitude on the question. The report of an important debate on the subject in the Corps Legislatif is published in our Supplement sheet this morning.

It is stated by the London Owl that the United States government has assured the English Cabinet that it will not permit any action of the Fenians obnoxious to England that might lead to a rupture with the United States.

In the London money market on the 9th inst. United States five-twenties closed at 70 1/2 a 70 3/4.

ASIA.

An interesting statement of the condition of affairs in India and China is published in our Supplement sheet.

In the latter country the epidemic of cholera, which has arisen from the union of the cholera, and Shanghai was once threatened with an attack. The foreign residents were preparing to meet their assailants. Horrible accounts of cruelties inflicted on captured rebels by Chinese officials, under the tacit sanction of the British authorities, are published in the Hong Kong papers. In India disturbances had again broken out on the northwest frontier. Some of the native princes were taking energetic action for the suppression of the slave trade. Russian encroachments in Central Asia still formed a topic of discussion. A St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the commercial advantages of the movement will fall to Americans for many years to come.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional details of much interest regarding the river Plate war, showing, among other things, the immense preparations for the supposed decisive battle which was imminent at the date of latest advices, are furnished in our Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres despatches in this morning's Herald Supplement, illustrated by a map of the scene of contest. The allied army of the Brazilians, Argentines and Uruguayans, numbering about fifty thousand, and supported by a considerable and efficient naval fleet, lay on the south bank of the Parana river, in the vicinity of Paso de la Patria, confronted on the north side by the Paraguayans, estimated at only twenty thousand men. Defensive works of great strength, however, possessed by the latter, were supposed to neutralize to some extent the numerical advantage over them of their allies. The allies, however, designed to soon attempt the passage of the river, and a desperate struggle was expected. They had also in contemplation a flank movement and an attack of the Paraguayan rear. Further particulars are given of the bold crossing of the river by a small force of Paraguayans, noticed in yesterday's Herald, resulting in a sharp fight, and causing some consternation among the allies.

WEST INDIES.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Decon, which arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz and Havana, brought up some interesting items of Cuban news. Further particulars are furnished relative to the late arrivals in the island of cargoes of slaves from Africa, noticed in our previous advices. There is great excitement among both authorities and people over the slave trade generally, and it has finally led to the resignation of Captain General Duque. He has revoked his late decree, issued by instructions of the Spanish Ministry, for the return to Africa, for the purpose of being sent back to Africa, of all negroes captured by the United States, and has ordered that they be sent to the United States, and informed his government that whether his resignation is accepted or not he will leave Cuba. The numerous recent free throughout the island are attributed by one of the Havana journals to negro incendiaries. The discovery of a plot on the part of slave traders to destroy one of the Havana newspaper offices is reported.

The further progress of the royal commission in their work of investigating the Jamaica revolt is reported in our Kingston correspondence. Abundant evidence, it is said, has already been produced to show that the affair was not merely a sudden and unpremeditated rebellion, but a deliberately planned and organized rebellion, the ultimate object of which was to overthrow the government of the island and to establish a republic.

The members of the commission are expected to leave for England on the 26th inst. Our correspondent notices the fact, already recorded in our Canadian despatches, that the entire British West India naval squadron has been ordered to Halifax. A strong feeling in favor of the annexation of Jamaica to the United States is manifesting itself among the people of that island.

In Haiti sixty persons charged with being concerned in the revolutionary movements in that republic had been arrested, and it was supposed that twenty of them would be executed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of our State Legislature met at seven o'clock last evening. In the Senate the following bill, after others, were ordered to a third reading.—To alter the map and plan of the city of New York, to authorize the Corporation of New York city to borrow money for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, and prohibiting railroad companies of this State from issuing free passes.

In the Assembly Mr. Littlejohn, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the members of Assembly under the new census. According to the report New York county is entitled to twenty members. Under the old census the apportionment for this county was seventeen. Several bills of a local character were introduced, among them one for a railroad in South West and other streets in this city. A resolution was adopted calling upon the gas companies of New York and Brooklyn for information as to their charges, receipts, expenditures, &c. The bills to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the rates of brokerage, and to incorporate the American Express and Mailing Company, were advanced to a third reading.

THE CITY.

In our Supplement sheet of to-day we publish in full, as a matter of great interest to metropolitan taxpayers, and the people of New York generally, the bill now before our Legislature, and which has heretofore on various occasions been noticed in our columns, to create a Board of Revision for this city. This Board is to consist of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, who, with the Mayor, shall constitute a commission to have supervision of the official acts of all the officers of our city government, whom they shall have the power to bring before them to answer any charges of malfeasance in office. Should the bill become a law it will cause another great revolution in our municipal affairs.

In yesterday's session of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to transmit to the Legislature a copy of the tax levy, adopted by the Board, with a statement that the Board were in session.

to raise the required amount for the expenditure of the year by tax.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and took up the tax levy, as amended by the Aldermen. The only item which was altered was an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for Belgian pavement, which the Councilmen reduced to one hundred thousand dollars, and then sent the ordinance back to the Aldermen, who adhered to their former action. A resolution was then adopted directing the Clerk to send the tax levy, as adopted by them, to the Legislature. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating nine thousand six hundred dollars to defray the expenses incurred by ex-City Inspector Boole in defending the charges made to the Governor. Resolutions were adopted granting a stand of colors to the Sixty-ninth regiment, and directing the Street Commissioner to have Washington Market replanked along West street.

The new Court House Investigating Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and heard testimony for the defence, which is given in our Supplement. The principal point brought out was that the contractors for the iron work have been paid more within the past two years for private work than they have for that on the Court House. The last meeting of the committee will probably take place to-day.

A suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, brought by an old man named James Van Praag for injuries sustained by falling from a car, caused, as alleged, by the driver starting prematurely, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge James. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff, assessing the damages at two hundred and fifty dollars.

Judge James yesterday denied the motion made for an injunction to restrain the owner of the City Assembly Rooms from tearing down the building. In giving his opinion the Judge remarked that it was a case for a jury to pass upon, so that rights of both landlord and tenant should be fully protected.

An application was yesterday made before Judge Barnd, on behalf of several stockholders of the Columbian Mutual Insurance Company, to have the receiver changed. Several affidavits were read in favor and against the motion, among which was one from Mr. Joseph Morrison, late President of the company. The argument in the case will be continued to-day. A report of yesterday's proceedings is furnished in our Supplement.

An important case, reported in our Supplement sheet, came up before Judge Prey, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the question being the right of parties to make contracts based upon the rise and fall of gold in the market. The defendant, John Ames, according to the complaint, agreed to purchase a quantity of bricks from Messrs. S. & S. of Israel, the plaintiffs, on the understanding that payment should be made by four promissory notes, together with such premium on gold as might exist at the time of their maturity. The case was not concluded.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday till Wednesday, in consequence of a death in the family of Judge Russell.

Theodore Yates was yesterday again put on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Policeman Curran, in the fall of 1864. The prisoner was tried before a similar indictment, convicted of the murder, and sentenced to hang, but on several points of law, turning upon the Judge's charge, the case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, the decision of the court below was set aside, and the present trial was ordered.

The fine steamship General Barnes, under the command of Captain Thomas H. Morton, arrived here last evening from Savannah, having made the passage in fifty-three hours, which is one of the shortest ever accomplished between the two ports.

At a meeting of the roofers of the city held last evening at Constitution Hall, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-second street, it was agreed to ask an advance of fifty cents per day on their present rate of wages of three dollars.

The stock market opened and closed strong yesterday, and higher prices were current. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 129 1/2 a 129 3/4, after touching 127 1/2.

The fall in gold yesterday again unsettled the markets for nearly all kinds of merchandise, foreign and domestic. The business was light, particularly in foreign goods. Cotton and petroleum were dull. Groceries were inactive, with a declining tendency. On 'Change gold, wheat, corn and lead were steady. Oats were dull. Pork was irregular. Beef was steady. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

Congress and the Excluded States.—What Their Representatives Ought to Do.

There is no telling when the Representatives and Senators elected to Congress from the late rebel States will be admitted. There is but a shadowy prospect during the present session, even for the unquestionably loyal members from Tennessee, a State which was reconstructed under the appointments and supervision of President Lincoln. As for the other States of the late rebel confederacy, their chances of restoration this side of the next Presidential contest are exceedingly doubtful from present appearances. Meantime the Reconstruction Committee of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Fessenden have it all their own way. They produce their witnesses to prove the dangerous disloyalty prevailing in all the excluded States, and the testimony thus collected is published and shown broadcast over all the country; and all this time the Southern Senators and Representatives elect (most interested) are denied a hearing on the floor of either house.

Thus situated the question naturally recurs, is there no way whereby these men may present their claims and the claims of their respective States before Congress and the country? Yes; there is the simple and popular medium of a convention, through which they may be heard. Let all the Senators and Representatives elected to Congress from the lately rebellious States, then, meet together in Washington, or some other convenient place, in the form of a convention, for the consideration of their present position and the course best adapted to secure the recognition of the claims of their several States to an early readmission into Congress. In such a convention the discussion of what the States interested have done, what they are doing and what they expect to do, as loyal members of the Union, under the new order of things, would contribute, no doubt, a vast amount of useful information to Congress and the people of the Northern States. Finally, in the shaping of a memorial to Congress, submitting their claims and asking what additional safeguards and securities for the Union and the freedmen will be deemed sufficient to reopen the doors of Congress to the South, the convention may bring the Reconstruction Committee at least to a clear understanding.

Such an understanding would be a great point gained; for we are in doubt as to what conditions precedent will satisfy the present Congress of the fitness of the excluded States to a restoration to both houses. Nor can the people of those States act intelligently or with any assurance of success, in reference to Congress, without knowing the conditions they will be required to meet. In this view, therefore, if in no other, the convention indicated would be a good movement. Indeed, we think that some such proceeding has become necessary to secure the defendants in the premises a fair and full opportunity to lay their claims before Congress and the country, and to secure, if possible, a statement of the conditions essential to a readmission of the late rebel States into the national councils. We hope that the Representatives and Senators elect from those States will act upon this suggestion. We know of nothing better that they can now undertake in behalf of themselves or their constituents. We know of no other movement better calculated than this to effect a speedy understanding between Congress and the South.

The Proposed Board of Revision or Control.

We publish to-day a copy of the amended bill establishing a Board of Revision or Control for this city. It will be found in the Supplement sheet.

After twenty years of corrupt municipal legislation, with Thurlow Weed, the evil genius of the republican party and the hoary-headed veteran of the lobby, on one side, and Fernando Wood and other "ring" masters on the other, the taxpayers are at last likely to have their complaints heard and respected, and a new, more just, honest and satisfactory system of municipal government established. Under the old plan our citizens have had the budget of city taxes run up from eight to about twenty millions of dollars per annum, and with the prospect of an increase if the same powers continue to prevail. This enormous increase in our city taxes has been mainly effected through the vicious influence of grog shops, with unscrupulous politicians as the master spirits. The affairs of the city have been allowed for years to run into such disreputable places and to be managed by such mercenary hands. The reform now proposed is to be reached through the proposed bill establishing a Board of Revision or Control for the city. This Board will exercise a supervisory power over all city officials, with the privilege of removal in cases of fraud or corruption. It will audit the accounts of the commission. It will audit the accounts of the city, and exercise every prerogative as cannot fail to purify every department of the city government. It will, in a manner, be elected by universal State suffrage; that is, the appointing power resting in the hands of the Governor, the people all over the State will realize, when they vote for that officer, the fact that they are voting for a good, sound and incorruptible municipal government for the city of New York. While voting for Governor they will, without disturbing the functions of the present Mayor, be voting virtually for the chief magistrate of the city.

Why should not the people of the whole State be interested in the government of an immense city like this, with its five or six hundred millions of property? The people in the country are largely interested in real estate here. They have invested heavy sums in our public stocks; many of our local improvements have received their financial aid. The vast volume of trade that flows through the heart of the State by way of the Erie canal finds its outlet in this port. All the various lines of railroads have in this city the base and apex of inland traffic and intercourse. Why should not the people of the interior, then, have a voice in our city government, especially one so remote, but in case of necessity, so efficient as the one suggested? The bill is opposed only by selfish lobbyists and the dirty little horde of invertebrate small politicians who vegetate in and around the City Hall. Chief among the opponents of the bill is one who has for thirty years been managing or trying to manage the lobby at Albany. The fact that Thurlow Weed is now opposed to it, as shown in the columns of a contemporary, is one of the very best recommendations in its favor. The bill should speedily be passed by the Legislature. If the present Legislature do not pass it another will; for the crusade against city official corruption has been commenced in earnest by the taxpayers, and will never be abandoned until complete reform is established.

The Neutrality Laws and the Fenians.

We publish in our Supplement to-day the act of Congress passed on April 28, 1818, defining the punishment due to the enlistment of men, the acceptance and exercise of commissions, or the fitting out of ships to wage war upon any prince, colony, district or people with whom this government is at peace. The Fenians, if they are unwise enough to violate this law, may get into some embarrassment with our government, or, what is of far more importance, they may complicate the government in some manner for which the country is not prepared. There can be no objection to the establishment of a free government in Ireland. Her entire independence of British rule, if her people desire it, is a matter which does not concern us and to which we can raise no possible objection. The policy of this country has been non-interference with the political difficulties of Europe; but one of the leading principles which has always controlled us is a fair and magnanimous observance of the neutrality laws. In this respect we have held to a nicety of interpretation of international law, and a course of conduct in connection with it which might well put to shame many foreign Powers, and England especially. We have never shirked the responsibility which the neutrality laws impose, and we are not likely to do it now. We have set an example which we are compelled to say, has not been very strictly followed by other nations in the case of our late rebellion.

There is nothing in the spirit of this government to lead us into opposition to the efforts of any people desiring to obtain their freedom, when they regard the government under which they live as an insupportable oppression. Therefore it is that we are willing to let the Fenians carry out their designs in behalf of the freedom of Ireland, so long as they do not commit any overt act which transgresses the law or may complicate our government with any foreign Power. We have plenty of affairs on hand to attend to in connection with our foreign relations without being involved in any new question. It was generally reported that a movement was to have been made on Canada by General Sweeny on St. Patrick's Day, and Canada was apparently ready for the assault; but St. Patrick's Day has come and gone without any revolutionary demonstration on either side of the line. Whether there was ever any intention on the part of the Fenians to show their hand in Canada on that day of course we do not know. Probably they only raised the cry of "wolf!" in order to put the watchdogs of the flock off their guard, and they may introduce the wolf when the dogs are not prepared. At all events, up to this time Fenianism has done nothing demanding the interference of the authorities. It has fitted out no armies, set on foot no military expedition, chartered no privateers, nor molested anybody. But when any overt acts are committed, such as those defined in the neutrality law of 1818 as misdemeanors and punishable with fine and imprisonment, it will be the proper time for the government to interpose its authority in defense of that proud and magnificent position which it has always assumed, of strict neutrality towards nations at peace with the United States.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Portland and the City of Washington at This Port.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

EUROPEAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

Despatch of a Prussian Ultimatum to Austria.

Austria Must Either Yield or Fight.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE FENIANS.

Rumored Reassuring Despatch to the British Ministers.

Meeting of the New Atlantic Cable Company.

THE WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT AT ONCE.

The steamship Peruvian, which left Liverpool at two P. M. of the 8th, and Londonderry 9th, arrived at Portland, Me., at half-past six last evening.

The Inman steamer City of Washington, Captain Brooks, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th of March, and Queensdown on the 8th, arrived at this port about half-past twelve o'clock this morning.

The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived off Crookhaven early on the morning of the 8th.

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 7th.

The Cunard company announce that with the steamer Tripoli, on the 20th of March, they will temporarily resume their weekly line of emigrant vessels from Liverpool to New York.

The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 7th inst.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Situation Growing Critical.—Despatch of a Peremptory Note by Prussia to Austria.—Austria Must Either Fight or Yield.

[From the London Owl, March 8.]

A German crisis is imminent. The Prussian government has despatched to Vienna a summons in respect to Holstein which is as peremptory in its tone as its demands. Bismarck is ready to go to war and its consequences. Austria must at once take up the gauntlet or yield to the pretensions of Prussia in a somewhat ignominious manner.

[From the London Standard, March 6.]

A crisis is approaching in the relations between the two great German Powers from which there are but two issues—war between the contending of the Eder duchies, or another surrender in the part of Austria. The Prussian government has used the same language as the German Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wants to finish with the matter, and to turn its attention to the affairs of the continent. It has used the same language as the German Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wants to finish with the matter, and to turn its attention to the affairs of the continent. It has used the same language as the German Convention to make Schleswig practically its own. It now wants to finish with the matter, and to turn its attention to the affairs of the continent.

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